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Garrison Training

1. The EM training program of the 932nd Sep AAA Bn covered 11 months, divided into four phases, from 1 December to 31 November. November was not used for training as such. This period was officially called, "Preparation for training for the new year". During November, EM were kept busy hauling supplies, fixing barracks and cleaning weapons. The training periods were subdivided as follows:
 - (a) The first training phase lasted from 1 December to 15 December. During this time there was instruction in sound teamwork and familiarization with the 37-mm AA gun.
 - (b) The second phase of training, from 15 December to 1 April, concerned squad, platoon and battery training. In December the AAA units conducted winter firing at target tanks only at the Obukhov artillery range. During winter firing each 37-mm gun was allotted six live rounds (three SP, three tracer) for each day's firing. Targets for the gun were dummy wooden tanks towed on long ropes. Two dummy tanks approached each gun from different directions at an initial range of 1200 to 1500 m; firing was commenced when the dummy tanks, moving at 30 km per hour, had approached to within 800 m of the gun. Two

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hits on each tank was considered excellent marksmanship; two hits in one and one hit in the other was considered good; one hit in each tank was considered satisfactory. Any other score was considered poor even if the gun crew scored three hits on one tank and none on the other. During winter firing training each 37-mm gun was allowed 12 practice rounds (six AP, six tracer). In 1949 the winter firing results were considered unsatisfactory but in 1950 and 1951 they were considered good. After an inspection from about 15 April to 1 May the troops prepared and departed for summer camp.

- (c) The third phase of training from 3 May to 1 August concerned training up to battalion level. In July the AAA units went to the Wustrow artillery range where they fired 37-mm AA guns at towed sleeve targets, using only live tracer rounds. Target sleeves were towed by fighter aircraft at altitudes between 800 and 2600 m. Each gun was allotted 12 rounds, and four guns fired their total of 48 rounds simultaneously at one sleeve. Marksmanship was judged by the performance of a four-gun battery, since there was no way of telling which gun scored a hit. If one direct hit was made or if one-half of the 48 rounds exploded within a certain area of the sleeve the marksmanship was considered good. Firing was checked by the battery CO (or a reconnaissance scout) who observed the tracer paths through a battery commander's scope (Binokularnyy Iskatel' - binocular searcher /shown in IX-27, figure 37, TM 30-430 as the battery commander's scope). The graduated scale of this instrument gave the observer a check on the accuracy of fire. A score of 0.05 for one-half of 48 rounds was considered excellent firing; a score of 0.10 for 70% of 48 rounds was considered good; and a score of 0.20 for 75% of 48 rounds was satisfactory. This fraction was obtained by observing the reticle on the battery commander's scope.
- (d) The fourth phase of training was conducted from 1 August to 1 November and consisted of training up to division level, with a maneuver at Army level in October. I heard from officers of the 39th Gds Rifle Div headquarters that the 1952 maneuvers would also be in October. On 1 November the troops returned to winter quarters for the month of preparation for the new training year, and on 1 December the first phase of the new training year was begun.
2. Both the move to the summer camp and the return to the winter camp were considered as a part of training. AAA units had only one mission at all times: to protect a designated unit (division or regimental headquarters, or some other unit) from enemy aircraft, and if circumstances warranted, from enemy tanks. No other problems were practiced.
 3. The daily training schedule was the same for all four phases of training, except during firing practice on the ranges, and was as follows:

0600-0605	reveille
0605-0625	physical training

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0625-0640	morning toilet
0640-0700	inspection and preparation for training
0700-0900	training with 10-minute break; usually political discussions
0900-0930	breakfast
0930-1530	training with a 10-minute break each hour
1530-1630	dinner
1630-1800	rest period
1800-1900	political group work - debates and discussions
1900-1930	cleaning weapons
1930-2100	free time for letter writing, care of clothes, etc
2100-2140	supper
2140-2155	evening toilet
2155-2210	inspection
2210-2230	evening march
2230-2255	preparation for bed
2300	taps

4. The 48 hour training schedule, eight hours per day, no training on Sunday, consisted of the following:

- 7 hours - nomenclature of weapons
- 7 hours - aiming exercises
- 6 hours - field stripping of weapons
- 8 hours - close order drill
- 6 hours - physical training
- 4 hours - political lectures (in addition to political discussions and group work)
- 4 hours - political discussions
- 4 hours - tactical training
- 1 hour - engineer training (camouflage, digging trenches, etc)
- 1 hour - CW lectures and medical lectures (about five or six CW lectures and about two or three medical lectures were given in the entire year)

5. NCOs conducted close order drill, engineer training, aiming and field stripping of weapons; platoon commanders, and occasionally the battery CO, conducted nomenclature instruction, actual firing and tactical training; officers gave CW and medical lectures; and the political officer gave political lectures.

6. During the first half of April an inspection team from Army, GOFQ, or from Moscow conducted a 15-day inspection of all phases of training: physical training, close order drill, weapons familiarization, firing efficiency, and political indoctrination. The commission, which had a general officer as chairman and a staff of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, inspected both the 57th and 39th Gds Rifle Divs. A second inspection by an inspection commission was made in July 1951 in the 57th Gds Rifle Div and, in October 1951, in the 39th Gds Rifle Div. The inspecting commissions wrote a report on all deficiencies and recommended improvements. One copy of the report was sent to the divisional commander and was tantamount to an order to correct all deficiencies; one copy was sent to GOFQ and another copy was sent to Moscow. Some of the deficiencies noted by the inspecting teams were as follows:

- (a) Insufficient physical training - personnel were unable to clear fences, ditches, or other obstacles.

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- (b) Insufficient instruction in firing the 37-mm AA guns.
- (c) Billeting arrangements were too crowded - there were double-decker bunks with hardly any aisle space between bunks.

Some, but not all, training deficiencies were corrected. For example, the recommendation for more billeting space was never carried out.

Specialized Training

7. I have little knowledge of air-ground support training, but know that all AAA units were trained to protect other units from enemy aircraft attacks. On air-ground liaison I can give the following information:
 - (a) Soviet forces identified their front line units by a flare or rocket signals, (so many green, white or mixed flares) during air-ground attacks or when receiving tactical air-craft support. Flare signals were changed daily and a table of signals was worked out one week in advance. I do not know whether this signal system applies to the whole Eastern bloc.
 - (b) I have never heard of using panels for liaison work, and I am sure that no smoke is used.
 - (c) During air-ground attacks, or for support of front line units, Soviet forces have an air-ground liaison officer attached to each division, corps or army. He may be a Lt Col, a Col, or a Brig Gen, and his duty is to direct bombing or strafing of certain areas by giving map coordinates over the radio. I can give no details about the type of radios used, nor about the methods employed.
 - (d) AAA Bns had two men who were trained in aircraft recognition, referred to in the T/O as "reconnaissance men" (razvedchiki). These men were exceptionally well trained in identifying friendly and enemy aircraft. They could differentiate between Soviet Li-2s and US C-47s.
8. I can give no information about new weapons or new AT weapons. Bazooka-type weapons have become obsolete since 1945 and are no longer used.
9. Artillery support and tank-infantry cooperation are taught to infantry and tank troops but I can give no details about this.

Other Specialized Training

10. I can give the following information about various kinds of specialized training:
 - (a) Alert training: All maneuvers are simulated defense against or attack upon enemies. Moves to alert areas, which occurred every other month, combined large scale motor moves and command post exercises. The 932nd Sep AAA Bn was required to be in the alert assembly area within one hour after the alert alarm was sounded. The alert areas for various units were as follows:

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- (1) The summer alert area for the 8th Gds Army was at the "Grosshart" forest near Eisenach /See Enclosure A/;
 - (2) The winter alert assemble area for the 57 Gds Rifle Division was near Naumburg /See Enclosure B/;
 - (3) The summer and winter alert area for the 39th Gds Rifle Division was near Ohrdruf /See Enclosure C/.
- (b) Engineer training: Engineer units of divisions conducted many river crossing exercises but I am unable to give details.
 - (c) Leadership instruction: There was no special training for officers, but once a year, in December, the battery CO conducted a 10-day course in leadership and training techniques for the NCOs.
 - (d) Political indoctrination: Political lectures and group discussions all drive home to Soviet troops the idea that the US and the UK are preparing war against the USSR. Hatred of these two countries are generated by picturing them as enemies of liberty, democracy and as "Wall Street exploiters of the working class".
 - (e) CW training: Chemical warfare training in the 935th and the 932nd Sep AAA Bns was only of a defensive nature. It consisted of gas mask drill, donning protective covers, and a study of the types of gas and their effects.
 - (f) I never heard about training for defense against atomic bombing.
 - (g) Night training: According to Ministry of Defense orders 25% of all training is to be done at night. Actually, however only about three weeks in the entire year were devoted to night training. No field stripping of weapons or firing ever took place at night. Otherwise the night training schedule was the same as for day training, except that the "day" began with reveille at 1900 and ended with taps at 0600. Night sighting and aiming were conducted with the aid of electric lights mounted on the weapons. The purpose of night training was to accustom the troops to a routine of fighting by either night or day.
11. I can give the following information on airborne training:
- (a) Airborne training: Both the 57th and 39th Gds Rifle Divs are considered to be airborne infantry (Vozdushno-desantnye) with the mission of transporting troops to the rear of the enemy. In June 1951, the 57th Gds Rifle Div conducted an airborne training exercise. A full battalion of the 174th Gds Rifle Regt, the headquarters of the 57th Gds Rifle Div, and officers and service troops of various units of the division, a total of about 800 officers and men, were taken to Eisenach, entrained, and taken to Dresden. From Dresden they proceeded to the nearby airdrome where they were shown the seating arrangements of L1-2 aircraft, and were given lectures on load capacity, seating arrangements, stowing of gear, and loading of a 76-mm gun into the plane. The entire

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group, including myself, was briefed only once on embarking, loading, and disembarking procedure, and then all 800 men were loaded into L1-2 aircraft, 12 men in each, and flown to the Altenburg airfield, where they disembarked and conducted a maneuver. They pretended to be in the rear of the enemy with the mission of destroying enemy installations such as supply depots and bridges. No heavy equipment or weapons, other than small arms, were taken along for this exercise. Generals (fnu) Goryachev, (fnu) Seryugin, and (fnu) Shulga were present for this training. The 800 officers and troops remained in the woods near the airport at Altenburg for one day and then returned to Eisenach by train.

- (b) At Eisenach there was a dummy (mock-up) aircraft in which troops of the rifle regiments were given embarkation and disembarkation drill. I never saw either the aircraft or the training, and know of it only from reading the training schedule at the headquarters. I believe that the 39th Gds Rifle Div had airborne training similar to that of the 57th Gds Rifle Div, but can give no details about it.

12. For combat the Soviet soldier is given a three day emergency ration but he is prohibited from living off the country.

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13. Other special training included the following:

- (a) Combat training: In WW II, fifteen days of training were considered sufficient before sending a unit into combat. At present the completion of the first two training phases /See par 1 above/ is considered sufficient training for combat.
- (b) I can give the following information about familiarization firing done by AAA troops. Each crew of 37-mm AAA guns fired 50 rounds annually. Each soldier fired 20 or 25 rounds annually from small arms (pistol, carbine, SMC). Basically, the Soviet soldier fires only the weapons he will use in case of combat.
- (c) NCO training: This is conducted by each regiment or in the separate battalions. The 935th Sep AAA Bn had an NCO school which trained privates who had five years or more education, were of good appearance, and healthy and of good political reliability. After eight months of instruction by officers and NCOs of the battalion they were graduated as crew commanders and squad leaders in the batteries of the battalion. The 932d Sep AAA Bn had a similar school. Usually the NCO school contained 20 students at any one time. All students received training along the lines of training described for all of the troops, but the instruction on nomenclature, parts and stripping of the 37-mm gun and small arms was more detailed. These students were also taught how to instruct other men. During the last month of the course the NCO school students took turns in acting as instructors.
- (d) Basic training: Before assignment to AAA Bns, all recruits received three months of basic training in the USSR. This training consisted of general close order

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drill and familiarization with small arms, but did not include specialty training, such as training for AAA. After assignment to the 932d Sep AAA Bn, all recruits, even though they were assigned to different batteries, were grouped together and were given training, separately from the other troops, in nomenclature, field stripping, loading and simulated firing of the 37-mm AA guns, by NCOs and platoon officers. This separate training was continued for one month, and thereafter the recruits were sent to their batteries to continue regular training with the older troops.

Summer Training and Maneuvers

14. In May, when the 57th Gds Rifle Div moved to the summer training camp [redacted] one NCO and two privates of the 932d AAA Bn to stay behind for guard duty. I heard [redacted] that other units left personnel in the permanent garrison as follows:

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- (a) One battery (50 men) of the 655th How Regt, with full equipment for training; this battery remained in garrison all summer
- (b) One full company (100 officers and EM) of the 170th Gds Rifle Regt remained in garrison all summer
- (c) The automobile school remained in Naumburg for training
- (d) Three to five men from all other subordinate units of the 57th Gds Rifle Div for guard duty

A regular training schedule was arranged for the men left on guard duty in the garrison

15. All units left in the permanent garrison retained their organic equipment. The howitzer battery kept all of its howitzers, prime movers and other battery equipment and supplies; the rifle company also retained all its equipment; the guards retained only their small arms.
16. All units took all of their T/E equipment to the Eisenach summer area upon departure for summer training. I can give information only about the equipment of the 932d AAA Bn which took the following to the summer camp;

18 37-mm AAA guns
23 3-ton Studebaker trucks
one Opel sedan
18 ZD rangefinders
2 TAT-43 telephones
6 RBM radio stations
48 axes
36 crowbars
36 pickaxes
90 shovels
60 TT pistols (approximately)
160 carbines
28-30 PPSH SMGs

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17. I can give the following details on the move to the summer training area:

- (a) The 57th Gds Rifle Div moved from [redacted] by train: the trip lasted 5 days from 20 Apr to 24 Apr 51.
- (b) About three or four officers and 40 men rode in each railroad cattle car.
- (c) The 932d AAA Bn had 33 railroad cars to move its personnel and equipment. [redacted]

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Following cars were used:

9 open platform cars to transport the 37-mm guns. Alert crews rode on the platform cars. Six guns were ready to fire on possible enemy aircraft

18 open platform cars to transport the 23 Studebaker trucks. Some personnel rode with the trucks.

3 cars for personnel

1 car for the Headquarters staff and officers

1 car for food and supplies

1 car for ammunition

- (d) I am unable to state in detail what railroad cars other units used but can say that the 170th Rifle Regt required 38 railroad cars for its personnel and equipment. Two trains containing from 40 to 50 cars each left twice daily for five days (20 April through 24 April) to transport the 57th Gds Rifle Div to its summer area.
 - (e) I can give no further information about the move to the summer area and I do not recall that any accidents occurred during the move.
18. A guard group remains in the summer camp for the entire year. On or about 1 April each unit going to the camp sends a work detail to put their respective areas in order. The 932d Sep AAA Bn sent one officer and 10 EM.
19. The following facilities existed at the summer camp:
- (a) Troops were served meals from regular messhalls in the summer camp.
 - (b) EM had the use of showers in one of the camp buildings and bathed every 10 days, while officers bathed once each week in town nearby.
 - (c) Officers had a club with a billiard room, library and other recreation rooms. EM had no clubs or recreation buildings.
 - (d) Movies were held for both officers and EM, and twice during the summer of 1951 troupes of artists from the USSR put on shows for all personnel. On Saturday

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afternoon and Sundays both officers and EM participated in or watched athletic contests, football games, etc.

20. For AAA and AT firing the troops went to special artillery ranges at Altengrabow and Wustrow. In July 1950, both 37-mm and 85-mm AAA guns were fired at the Wustrow range; in July 1951, only 37-mm AAA guns were fired at the Altengrabow range, and in summer 1951, only 85-mm guns were fired at the Wustrow range. The Ohrdruf range is used for firing at tank targets all year by 37-mm and 85-mm guns. I can give no reason for the discontinuance of the use of the Wustrow range for training with 37-mm AA guns.
21. When troops went on firing exercises they remained at the range about one month, sleeping in tents in summer and in special barracks, set aside for transient personnel, in winter. They ate from mess kits at mobile field kitchens.
22. The training field had an obstacle course, trenches, AT ditches, pillboxes, barbed wire obstacles, and OP's but no other training installations.
23. Supply installations included food, clothing, equipment, and ammunition depots for division, regiment and battalions.
24. Officers and EM were permitted to leave the camp area only on official business, but since the compound was not guarded the regulation was not obeyed. The camp commander organized patrols to check the surrounding inns, villages, and towns. The Eisenach Kommandatura cooperated in this effort with patrols to apprehend military personnel in cafes, at dances, and in the streets.
25. The 57th Gds Rifle Div arrived in the summer area on 24 April. The troops cleaned and fixed the camp grounds, buildings and installations. Training was started on 3 May 51. The daily training schedule in the summer area is the same as in garrison [See par 3 above]. Troops were free from 1930 to 2100 hours daily, on Saturdays after 1600, and all day on Sundays. Summer training differed from winter training in scope. In Winter training classroom instruction on AAA guns was mostly theoretical with little actual work on the guns; in summer there was little classroom instruction and mainly practical application of the knowledge acquired in winter. The troops now learned how to move guns, select firing points, camouflage, displace guns, and simulate firing.

Additional Maneuver Information

26. In addition to information previously given [] I can add the following details:
 - (a) No units or equipment were pooled for the maneuvers
 - (b) In addition to the aircraft, weapons and engineering equipment previously described [] I saw:

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JS 3/122 and T-34/85 tanks

57-, 76-, and 100-mm AT guns

37-mm AAA guns

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
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122-, and 152-mm howitzers

76-, 85-, and 122-mm SP guns

- (c) Additional general officers present at the maneuvers were: Genmaior (fnu) Shulga and Genmaior (fnu) Vasilevski.
- (d) The vehicle repair shops, supply points and medical aid station all moved into the maneuver area with the unit.
- (e) In July 1951, when the 57th Gds Rifle Div went on maneuvers, one battalion of the 172d Gds Rifle Regt remained in the summer base camp. Two battalions of the 172d Gds Rifle Regt were on border guard duty all year. About one-half the strength of the 170th Gds Rifle Regt, 17th Gds Hv Tk and SP Regt, 655th How Regt, 128th Arty Regt, and 64th Sep AT Arty Bn remained in the summer base camp. In the October 1951 maneuver approximately the same percentage of units remained in the summer base camp.
- (f) I believe that about 11 communications nets were set up from divisional headquarters to the regiments, from there to the battalions, from there to the batteries and finally to the gun crews. For an example of an AAA Bn communications net, see Enclosure (D). The command posts had TAI-43 telephones and RBM radio stations. As the sham battle of the maneuver progressed only the RBM stations were used for communications.
- (g) Among the troops taking part in the maneuvers, I identified the shoulderboards and insignia of reconnaissance, armored, infantry, artillery, signal, air force and engineer units.
- (h) 
- (i) During the October maneuver  the 935th Sep AAA Bn  had the task of directing the battery fire against tanks and aircraft attacking the 120th Gds Rifle Regt.
- (j) Umpires from the 8th Gds Army and GOFG were attached to each regiment or separate battalion, but I cannot give the system and communication employed for umpire control.
- (k) No information about the nature or composition of the enemy was given to the personnel of the 39th and 57th Gds Rifle Divisions for these maneuvers.
- (l) Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev conducted the critique after the July maneuver. Genleit (fnu) Goryachev, General Vasilii Ivanovich Chuykov and Genmaior (fnu) Seryugin were also present. About 10 officers from each of the units in the maneuver were present.

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About 10 officers from each of the units in the maneuver were present.

Complaints and Discipline

- 25X1 25X1X 27. If an officer had come to me, [redacted] to complain that the EM were dissatisfied, [redacted] would have told the battalion CO that this officer was unfit for his job and should be transferred. Since all officers knew this state of affairs, they never brought problems of morale or discipline to a higher commander. They simply dealt with such problems, arbitrarily, on the spot. I doubt that EM ever complained because they realized that the only result of complaints would be extra duty or confinement. I believe that the EM were not satisfied with everything, but they were under very strong discipline and did not complain, - at least not to officers or NCOs. 25X1
- 25X1X 25X1 28. All officers, [redacted] fraternized, and most officers and EM drank heavily. I can give no specific instances of direct disobedience of orders or poor discipline. 25X1X
29. During the latter part of May 1951 General Vasilii Ivanovich Chuykov, CG of GOFG, issued order #0150 which prohibited all officers and EM from drinking beer or liquor either in clubs or privately. The order was issued because GOFG considered that intoxicants caused a breakdown of discipline. The order is still in effect. I know of no other orders issued to correct faults in discipline.
30. According to staff orders [redacted] the following limitations were placed on the use of vehicles and the expenditure of ammunition by GOFG: 25X1X
- 12,000 km annually for sedans and jeeps
 - 3,000 km annually for prime movers, trucks, or other personnel carriers
 - 13,000 km annually for trucks used to haul supplies
- [redacted] used 52 rounds for each 37-mm AAA gun per year, 12 in winter training and 40 in summer firing
- The expenditure chart given is that for [redacted] GOFG publishes an annual allocation chart and the allocations may vary from year to year. 25X1A
31. At the end of October and beginning of November 1951, all units were shipped back to the permanent garrison by train; some directly from maneuver areas and others from the summer areas. [redacted] I am unable to describe the return move in detail. On 10 Oct 50, the 57th Gds Rifle Div returned to [redacted] using approximately the same procedure as described above / See par 17 above/. The guard details, about three to five EM from each unit, were left behind under the command of divisional officers for guard duty. I can give no further details. 25X1X

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Miscellaneous Military Information

32. I can give the following miscellaneous information:

- (a) Only MGB/OKR personnel, generals and some highranking GOFG officers have, or may have, dependents in the Soviet Zone of Germany. No explanation of this policy has ever been given to Soviet personnel.
- (b) Since May 1951, officers may leave the summer camp or military compound only on official business. EM have always been restricted to their barracks area, except when they are on official business. There are NCO CQs at the doors of EM billets to prevent the troops from leaving the barracks. Patrols check the area constantly for AWOLs.
- (c) Officers and EM use every opportunity to disobey the stern restrictions, but no figures or percentages of offenders because they leave at night when there is an opportunity.
- (d) The percentage of officer personnel allowed on leave at any one time is two percent in winter and three percent in summer. EM get no leave.
- (e) I did not hear any complaints about the leave system and know of no official complaints.

33. I can give the following information about discipline:

- (a) An average of about three officers were usually held in the guardhouse for being AWOL or drunk.
- (b) Drunkenness is quite common. Officers and EM purchase intoxicants from the Germans who loiter near the camp or work in the permanent garrison.
- (c) One officer of the 932d Sep AAA Bn had VD in 1951. Hardly anyone reports to the dispensary with VD, and therefore no further figures.

34. I can give the following information about morale:

- (a) Because of ban on fraternization and drinking, and the restrictions on freedom of movement, officer morale is no more than satisfactory. EM morale is better because they are used to a hard life and have never had the same liberties as officers.
- (b) No EM would dare complain about privileges granted to officers although I do not know exactly what officer privileges are resented by EM. I believe that EM probably resent the greater freedom, better food, and higher pay enjoyed by officers.
- (c) Insufficient PX facilities, lack of recreation, the quality of food and other such matters have no effect on the morale of Soviet troops because they are used to a hard lot.

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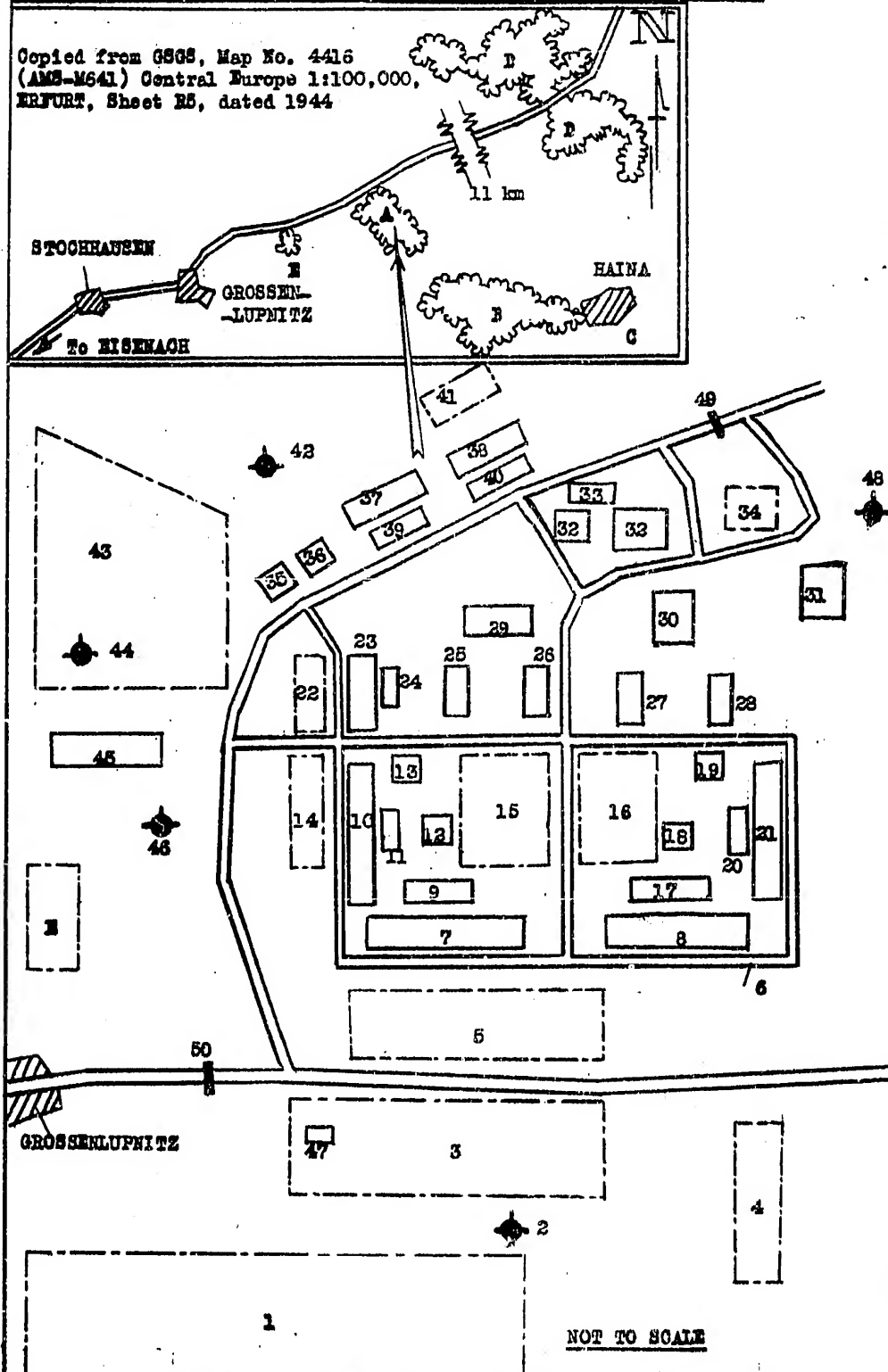
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Summer Areas and Alert Assembly Areas for the 8th Gds Army
in the "Grosshart" forest near EISENACH (5059N-1020E)

Copied from GSGS, Map No. 4416
(AMS-M641) Central Europe 1:100,000,
ERFURT, Sheet 25, dated 1944



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**Summer Areas and Alert Assembly Areas for the 8th Gds Army
in the "Grosshart" Forest near KISKWACH (5059N-1020E)****Legend**

- A - location of all units of the 57th Gds Rifle Div
- B - location of all units of the 21st Gds Mech Div
- C - location of XXIX Gds Rifle Corps headquarters
- D - Emergency (alert) assembly area of the 57th Gds Rifle Div in the Grosshart forest
- E - location of the 17th Hv Tr & SP Regt, 21st Gds Mech Div

Unless otherwise indicated, buildings are wooden and one-storied:

1. Carbine and SMG range - regular pits for small arms firing; can accommodate an entire regiment at one time; all units bring their own targets for firing; area about two square km.
2. Six 37-mm AA guns of the 932d Sep AAA Bn, emplaced and in combat alert readiness at all times; four officers and 60 privates are on 24-hour duty constantly.
3. Sport ground - about 800 square m; contains the obstacle course for the 57th Gds Rifle Div.
4. Tank park of the 17th Gds Hv Tr & SP Regt - tanks stand in the open covered with canvas; about 60 x 20 m.
5. Stadium for football and athletic meets - about 200 x 100 m
6. General officers sidewalk (forbidden to other officers and EM)
7. EM billets of 170th Gds Rifle Regt - EM are quartered about 20 per house; 50 small houses about 10 x 5 m each in an area about 800 x 200 m.
8. EM billets of 174th Gds Rifle Regt - EM are quartered about 20 per house; 50 small houses about 10 x 5 m each in an area about 800 x 20 m.
9. Rifle storage sheds of the 170th Gds Rifle Regt - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m shed for each company.
10. Billets of the 655th How Regt - EM are quartered about 20 per house; 50 small houses about 10 x 5 m each in an area about 800 x 20 m.
11. Rifle storage sheds of the 655th How Regt - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m shed for each company.
12. 170th Gds Rifle Regt headquarters; about 8 x 8 m.
13. 655th How Regt and 93d Mtrcl Bn headquarters; about 8 x 8 m.
14. Vehicle and artillery park of the 655th How Regt; about 60 x 20 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas covered in the open; also repair shops in the area.
15. Sports field of the 170th Gds Rifle Regt and 655th How Regt; about 20 x 20 m.

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16. Sports field of the 174th Gds Rifle Regt and 17th Gds Hv Tk & SP Regt; about 30 x 30 m.
17. Rifle storage shed of the 174th Gds Rifle Regt - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 shed for each company.
18. 174th Gds Rifle Regt headquarters; about 8 x 8 m.
19. 17th Gds Hv Tk and SP Regt headquarters; about 8 x 8 m.
20. Gun park and vehicle repair shops of the 17th Hv Tk & SP Regt; about 60 x 20 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas covered in the open.
21. Billets of the 17th Hv Tk & SP Regt - EM are quartered about 20 per house; 50 small houses about 10 x 5 m each in an area about 600 x 20 m.
22. Vehicle park of the 93d Mtrcl Bn; about 30 x 20 m; vehicles parked in the open.
23. Billets of the 93d Mtrcl Bn; - EM are quartered about 20 per house; small houses about 10 x 5 m each in an area about 500 x 20 m.
24. Rifle storage sheds of the 93d Mtrcl Bn - exact number of sheds unknown to source; he believes there was one 10 x 5 m shed for each company.
25. Messhall for the 655th How Regt and 93d Mtrcl Bn; about 50 x 10 m; officers had a special section of the messhall.
26. Messhall of the 170th Gds Rifle Regt; about 50 x 10 m; officers had a special section of the messhall.
27. Messhall of the 174th Gds Rifle Regt; about 50 x 10 m; officers had a special section of the messhall.
28. Messhall of the 17th Gds Hv Tk & SP Regt; about 50 x 10 m; officers had a special section of the messhall.
29. Officers' restaurant (not a messhall); about 50 x 10 m.
30. Officers' club (billiards, library, recreation); about 100 x 10 m.
31. Post Exchange; about 40 x 10 m.
32. 57th Gds Rifle Div headquarters - two buildings, one 30 x 10 m, the other 40 x 10 m.
33. Officers mess of the 57th Gds Rifle Div; about 30 x 10 m.
34. Billets for EM of the medical battalion - unknown number of 10 x 5 m houses.
35. Divisional clothing and equipment warehouse - 10 x 10 m; guarded night and day.
36. Divisional food and fodder warehouse - stone building 10 x 10 m; guarded night and day.
37. Billets for EM of the 89th Sep Com Bn; quartered in an unknown number of 10 x 5 m houses.

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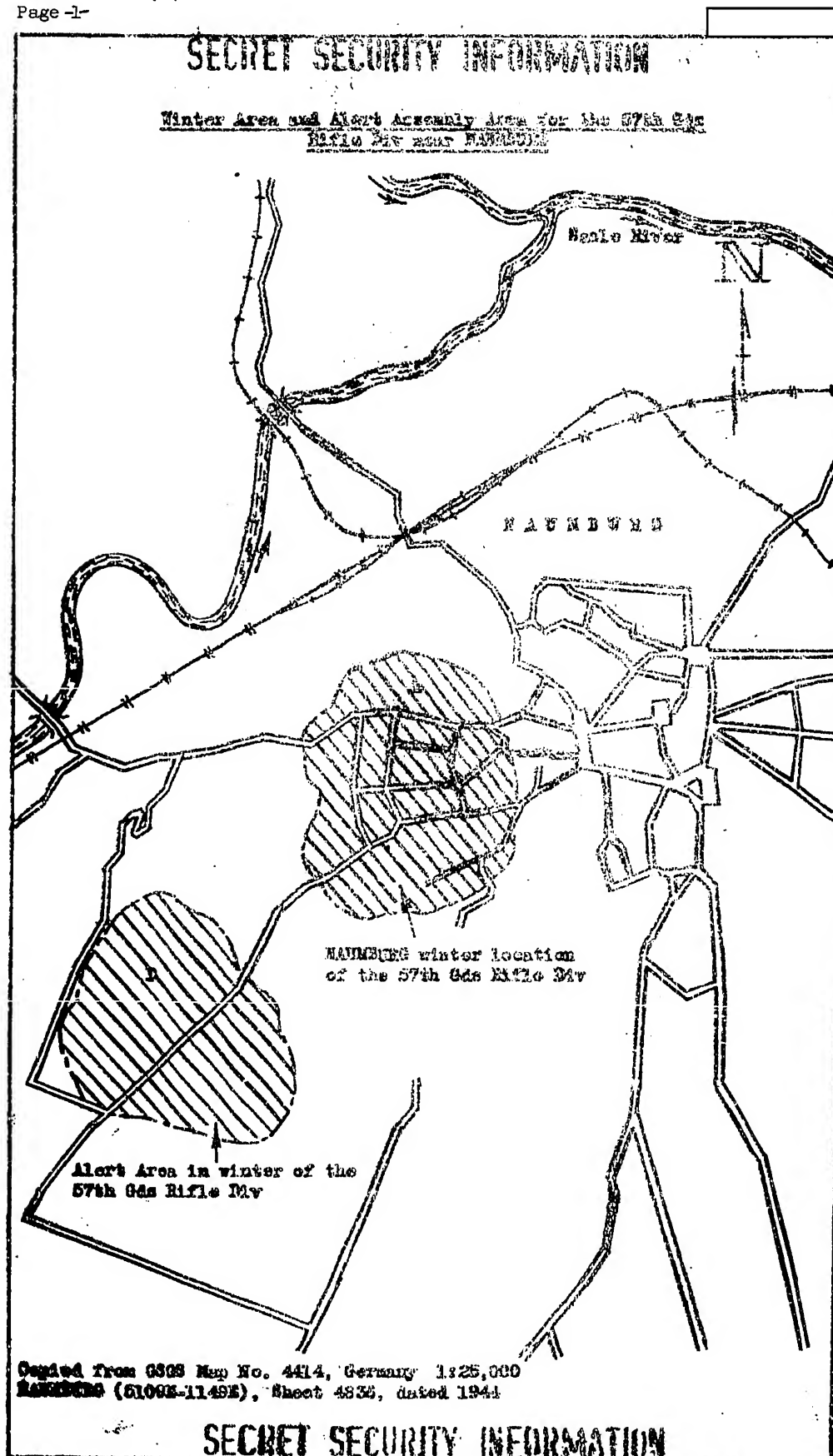
38. Billets for HQ of the 922d Dep AAA Bn; 14 houses about 10 x 5 m with 16 men per house.
39. Messhall of the 99th Dep Gen Bn; about 20 x 10 m; officers had a separate section
40. Messhall of the 932d Dep AAA Bn; about 20 x 10 m; officers had a separate section
41. Vehicle and artillery park of the 922d Dep AAA Bn; about 20 x 30 m; trucks uncovered and guns canvas-covered in the open; also repair shops in the area.
42. AA battery of four 85-mm AA guns - belonged to an unknown regiment of the XXX Gds Rifle Corps; five officers and 70 EM were on 24-hour alert duty at all times.
43. Training field - about one or one and one-half square km in area - used for drill and tactical training.
44. AA battery of four 85-mm AA guns - belonged to an unknown regiment of the XXX Gds Rifle Corps; five officers and 70 EM were on 24-hour alert duty at all times.
45. Artillery warehouses of the 87th Gds Rifle Div; about 20 x 10 m each; guarded night and day.
46. AA battery of six 37-mm AA guns - belonged to the 17th Gds Rv Tr & SP Regt, 21st Gds Mech Div; four officers and 60 EM on 24-hour alert duty constantly.
47. Small 10 x 5 m house for guards and camp commander's office.
48. Battery of six 37-mm AA guns - belonged to the 2505th AAA Regt, 21st Gds Mech Div; four officers and 60 EM on 24-hour alert duty constantly.
49. Control point; manned by one officer and two or three sentries.
50. Control point; manned by one officer and two or three sentries.

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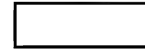
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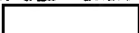
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Annex 2

Winter Area and Alert Assembly Area for the 37th Gdn
Rifle Div near Khamkhu

Legend

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- A. Winter location of the 37th Gdn Rifle Div: a detail sketch of this area was published in 
 - B. Winter alert assembly area of the 37th Gdn Rifle Div

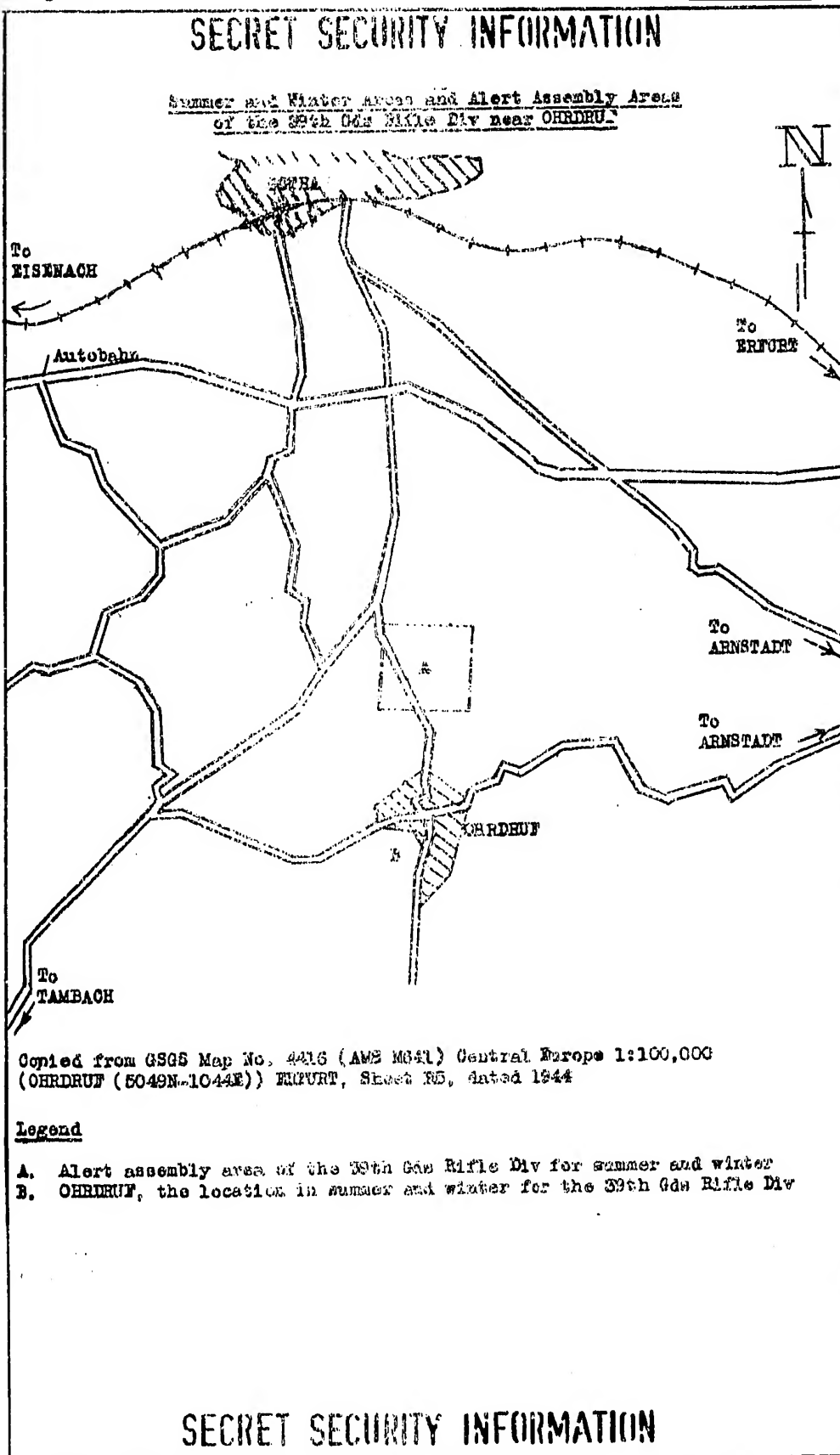


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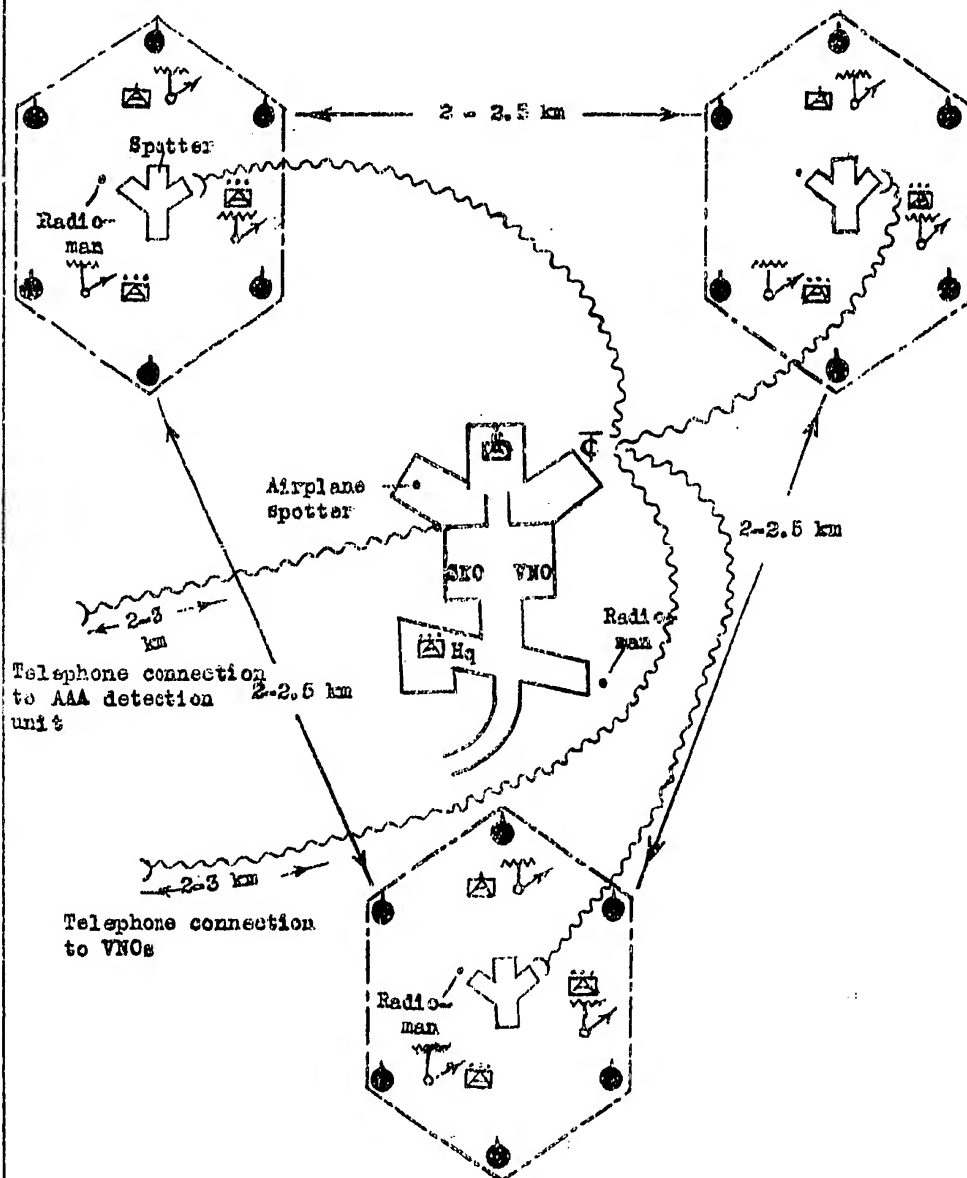
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SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

Communications System of an AAA Bn of a Rifle Division



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SECRET SECURITY INFORMATIONCommunications System of an AAA Bn of a Rifle Division

The communications system of the AAA Bn of the Rifle Division is shown by the locations of the batteries and the command post. The command post contains about 18 personnel: the Bn CO, Chief of Staff, Hq plat CO, two VNOs (aircraft warning system) men, two SKO (Stantsiya Kurgovo Obscra - AA detection device) men, 10 or 11 spotters, radiomen, telephone men, observers, and aircraft identification personnel.

Batteries are located a distance of from two to two and one-half km from one another. The battalion command post is placed approximately in the center of the batteries.

The batteries of the battalion may be placed in a triangular formation, as shown, or they may be placed in a straight line; in the latter case the command post will be placed beside one of the batteries.

The battalion CO and his staff are located at the command post: he has available a telephone switchboard to communicate with all the batteries and a radio station which is in contact with the aircraft warning system and aircraft detector stations, and can be used to communicate with the batteries or higher headquarters.

Battery COs, each with a telephone liaison man, aircraft identification scout, and a radioman, are located at battery GPs. Platoon leaders with range finders are located near their platoons. Each battery commander has a computing team which compiles firing data.

The interval between AA guns is from 50 to 100 m.

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